FORM NO. 51-4AA

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.

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50X1-HUM

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

REPORT

COUNTRY China/USSR

DATE DISTR. 14 May 1952

SUBJECT

Conditions in the Kashgar Area, Sinkiang Province, under the Chinese Communist Regime NO. OF PAGES 2

DATE OF INFO.

NO. OF ENCLS.

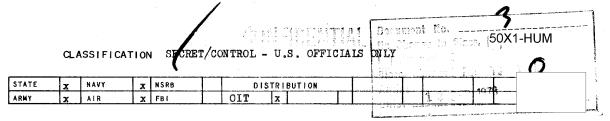
PLACE ACQUIREI SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. 50X1-HUM

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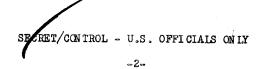
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- With the exception of Abdur Rahim Ju-Jang, police chief of Kashgar¹, all army, pelice and civil officials are Chinese or Russian, mostly from Ili. Seviet agents have spread throughout Sinkiang Province, and all efficials are carefully watched.
- 2. Qazis and mullahs have been superseded by courts which deal with cases very premptly. Religion has been relegated to the background, and Islamic religious rules are violated epenly. Drinking and dancing are encouraged, and on 14 August 1951 a dancing and singing party was held in the Id Gah, Kashgar. Purdah is vigorously discouraged, and wemen are given education and employment in schools, effices and even the army.
- 3. An active propaganda campaign, involving almost daily meetings, processions, dramas, films and various sorts of literature, is carried on to convert the people to the Communist ideology. Dancing halls have been established.
- 4. Compulsory and free education is given to adults and children. All the senior teachers are either Chinese or Russian, rather than local people.
- 5. The main exports are wool, silk, hides, cetten, wheat, rice and mustard eil. The important commedities which are imported include sugar, matches, cigarettes, ceal, salt, iren ere, machinery and military supplies.
- 6. Despite the fact that the land tax is so heavy that it cannot be met by the produce of the land, new irrigation canals have been dug and fallow lands put under cultivation. In early 1952 it was rumered that the Communist agrarian program would be put into effect after April 1952, with private heldings limited to 5 mehars (approximately 30 kanals⁴) of land, and the recently imported tractors used for collective farming. In some cases plows, cattle



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and seeds have been given free to farmers.

- 7. Trade unions and cooperative societies have been established in various places.
- 8. Feur textile mills, for making silk cleth, have been constructed at Kashgar, and ene textile mill at Yangi Shahr (Sule, 76-06, 39-25).
- 9. Postal and telegraph facilities have been improved; telegrams can be sent from Yangi Shahr to any part of China.
- 10. There are about two hundred trucks in operation on the reads about Kashgar.5
- 11. Prices have risen under the Chinese Communist regime, as is indicated by the fellowing figures: 6 50X1-HUM

Commodity	Cost before the Com	mmunist Regime	Cost in early 1951
Wheat Ata Meat Sugar Ghee Firewood Galeshes	6/7 sers for 1 r 3 sers for 1 r 2 sers for 1 r 1½ sers for 1 r 1 maund for 1 r Rs. 2 per pai	rupee rupee rupee rupee	3/4 ser fer 1 rupee 1/2 ser fer 1 rupee 1/2 ser fer 1 rupee 1/4 ser fer 1 rupee 10 sers fer 1 rupee Rs.20 per pair

1.	Comment. Abdul Rahim 50X1-HUM
	Akhund, two other lecal men were listed among the Mashgar efficials.
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2.	Comment. These courts may be these of the mehalla mukhtars
لم	er the weekly public trials
L	
3	Comment. Beth the experts and imports listed here differ some-
٠	what from those reported
4.	Comment. One kanal equals 405 square yards, which makes the tetal
	individual helding appreximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, or one hectare of ground.
	C It was a second of grounds
5.	Cemment. 300 trucks in eperation. 50X1 HIM
	30.71-110.01
6.	Cemment. The meaning of wheat Ata is not clear, nor are the
	figures on wheat, which could mean "six er seven sers" centrasted with
	"three or four sers" or "three-fourths ser." Judging by the firewood
	prices, and assuming that one maund equals the usual 40 sers, the early
	1951 price fer local products appears to be about four times the earlier
	price, with sugar, an import, shewing about the same increase, if the
	1951 price be read as one-half ser fer one rupee. Ghee and meat would
	have increased to six times their earlier cost. The figures on wheat
	indicate an increase to 800 percent of the earlier price, or to 200 per-
	cent, or to 114 percent, depending on how they are read.

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